ABSENT.

1. The Amildar, Mysore Taluk.
2. The Palace Controller, Mysore.
3. C. Nanjappa, Esq., B.A.
4. T. M. Siddappa, Esq.
5. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Esq.
6. H. Seetharamiah, Esq.
7. Revd. H. Gulliford.

I. Application from Alamma, for license to build a chattram in the compound of "Bhakthi Vilas" in Yelwal road.

Resolved that the license be granted subject to the following conditions:—

(i) That a verandah of 6 feet be introduced in front of the proposed stalls on the northern side.

(ii) That the north-west corner of the building be made to suit to the improvements that may be proposed by the Trust Board for the square at the corner.

These alterations, as well as others that are necessary in the building, on sanitary grounds, be shown on the plan.

T. G. LAKSHMAN RAO,
President.

NANJANGUD TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Notification dated 17th December 1915.

Under Section 48 (2) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, notice is hereby given to inhabitants of the Municipality of Nanjangud, that the Municipal Council of Nanjangud will consider the introduction into the Municipality after the expiry of one month from the date of publication of their notice, the undermentioned bye-laws framed under Section 48 (1) (*c*) of the Regulation regulating manufacture, preparation, and sale of ærated waters, native hotels, or eating houses, bakeries and sweetmeat shops.

Any inhabitant of the Municipality objecting to the proposed draft bye-laws or having any suggestions to make may, within the aforesaid time, send his objections or suggestions in writing to the office of the Municipal Council of Nanjangud.

Bye-laws *re* manufacture, preparation and sale of ærated waters framed under Section 48 (1) (*c*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

I. No place shall be used for the manufacture or preparation for sale ærated waters unless approved by the Vice-President or Medical Officer for the purpose.

II. All ærated water factories shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) If the water be filtered the filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilized at such times and in such manner as the Vice-President or Medical Officer may direct.

(*b*) All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed iron vessels and be treated before use with permanganate of potassium in such manner as the Vice-President or Medical Officer may direct.

(*c*) The room in which ærated waters are manufactured shall be properly roofed and kept clean and in good repair. The walls shall be plastered with mortar and shall be lime-washed at least once in three months; the floor shall be flagged, tiled or cemented so as to be impervious to water and shall be properly drained.

(*d*) The water used for the manufacture of ærated waters shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved by the Vice-President.

(*e*) Carts employed for the carriage of water shall be kept on the premises, shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state scrupulous cleanliness.

(*f*) The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the President, Vice-President, Medical Officer or any other Municipal Officer.

(*g*) No ærated waters of any kind shall be issued from the Municipality without having a proper label on each bottle, giving full name and address of the manufacturer:

It shall be lawful for the Medical Officer or any Municipal Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of ærated waters at any time when such place is open and to inspect or to take a sample of bottles of any kind of ærated waters which are there manufactured or kept for sale such samples shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption, it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

III. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the proprietor or the person in charge of the place liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 200.

Bye-law *re* backeries and sweetmeat shops framed under Section 48 (1) (*c*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

1. A backery or sweetmeat shop includes any building or part of a building used for any process connected with the backing of bread or preparation of sweets for sale.

Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of a backery or sweetmeat shop shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

II. All premises used as backeries and sweetmeat shops shall satisfy the following conditions :—

(*a*) The premises shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for a backery or sweetmeat shop.

(*b*) The walls of every backery or sweetmeat shop shall be rendered impervious to the extent of four feet from ground level by cement plastering and the rest plastered with chunam and whitewashed, the whole floor shall be either cemented or paved with Cuddappah slabs with cement pointing and drainage sufficiently provided.

(*c*) No part of a bakery or a sweetmeat shop shall be within thirty feet of any cesspit or latrine nor in a position where bad odours wafted therefrom shall reach it.

(*d*) No place used as a backery or sweetmeat shop shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

III. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean.

IV. The flour, sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the manufacture of bread and sweetmeat shall be good and wholesome. There shall be a separate store room or receptacle for flour and sugar, and no flour or sugar shall be left lying on the floor or against the wall in any part of a backery or a sweetmeat shop.

V. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and drains well-flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

VI. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in a backery or a sweetmeat shop and all kneaders engaged in kneading shall wear white clean linen or cotton aprons to cover entirely the front part of the body from neck to knees.

VII. No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

VIII. No person shall transport for sale bread or sweetmeat from any one place to any other place, except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin or other receptacle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin or other receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweetmeat which is being transported dirty or unwholesome.

IX. All papers and leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc., shall be clean and stored in a clean rack.

X. Bread, sweets, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale with all reasonable precautions against contaminiation from flies, dust and bad odours.

XI. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine not exceed Rs. 500.

XII. The President or the Vice-President may at his discretion cause the bakery or sweetmeat shop to be closed for persistent infringement of the above bye-laws.

Bye-law *re* Native Hotels or eating houses, framed under Section 48 (1) (*c*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

I. An eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dhall and confectionery or refreshments including chappaties, rice-cakes, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of an eating house shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

II. All eating houses and native hotels shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(*b*) The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be kept clean and free from floating impurities in a suitable covered clean receptacle.

The receptacles for the storage of water shall be placed in a clean place, a foot above the ground level and provided with a tap so that the water may be drawn off.

(*c*) The walls of every eating house shall be impervious, plastered and well-cemented to the height of four feet from the ground and the floors of kitchen, dining and bath rooms shall be rendered impervious either by paving with Cuddappah slabs or by cement plastering.

(*d*) Kitchen and bath rooms shall be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be well lighted and ventilated.

III. The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any other place but the dining hall.

IV. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in the cooking or for keeping foodstuffs shall have a continual lining of tin, and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweetmeats, confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

V. No foodstuffs of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises, which is stale, unwholesome, offensive, or in any way unfit for human consumption.

VI. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition. There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night soil shall be covered with ashes or earth and removed daily.

VII. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean, shall be employed in an eating house.

VIII. All premises and cooked and uncooked foodstuffs and vessels shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, Vice-President, Medical Officer or other officer authorized on their behalf.

IX. All cases of dangerous infectious diseases such as cholera, plague, eruptive fevers such as small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, and fevers or more than seven days' duration shall be notified to the Medical Officer forthwith.

X. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and to further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 200.

N. SUBBA RAO,
President.

SHIMOGA TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Notice dated 1st December 1915.

The Municipal Council, Shimoga, having, at their meeting held on the 27th November 1915, passed the following draft bye-laws relating to dangerous and offensive trades under Section 48 (1) (*b*) (iii) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, the same are hereby published for the information of the public. Objections or suggestions in respect thereof if received in writing before the 31st January 1916, at the Municipal office, Shimoga, will be considered by the Municipal Council in their meeting in February 1916.